

## **Poster Abstracts**

Crossing Borders  
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### **Ethnomethodological Conversation Analysis in the Finnish Term Bank**

Conversation analysis (CA) is a field of studies that has been widely practised in Finland during the past 20-30 years by both linguists and sociologists. It is an analytic method which was originally created in the 1960's by Harvey Sacks, a sociologist, in the east coast of the United States. From the 1980's, it has gained ground in Europe, and predominantly among linguists; a branch of CA has been labelled Interactional Linguistics. Today, most of the CA research is written in English, and most of the new terminology is created in Britain or in the United States. However, books and articles have also been produced in local languages, in particular in Finnish, and therefore there is a need to keep the terminology up to date.

The ethnomethodological approach to human interaction is built on an ideology according to which research aims at capturing how conversationalists behave when co-operating for a mutual goal. Consequently, research is not supposed to be based on terminology created by scholars but on everyday words reflecting members' understanding of their behaviour. Despite this ideological starting point, CA terminology is growing at fast pace today.

Many of the terms are indeed taken from everyday speech and are thus quite transparent, e.g., *turn* (of speech), *response* or *inbreath*, and so it has been easy to find equivalents to them in Finnish (and Swedish), and the definitions have not been particularly problematic. On the other hand, right from the beginning of the discipline terms have been coined in English that are not equally obvious, such as *adjacency pair*, *recipient design* or *sequence* and that involve specific and exact definitions and arguments based on empirical research in order to be correctly understood and deployed. In addition, a great number of terms tend to be taken over from linguistics, but they may have received slightly different kinds of explication from the CA point of view. A case in point is the use of the terms *addressee* and *recipient*. Fewer terms have been taken from sociology, e.g. *participation framework*.

In our poster, we illustrate different sides of the CA terminology as established in the Finnish term bank, e.g., kinds of equivalence, different sources of the translations, and the necessity to make use of raw loans.

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### **Gestus - within theatre and elsewhere**

The term *gestus* is best known by the work of German theatre theorist and reformer Bertolt Brecht (1898-1956). In his method, *gestus* is organically linked with *Verfremdung* or *Alienation* as it has often been translated into English. *Gestus* means “the mimicking of social relationships through detailed choices of movement during performance”.

According to Brecht, the *gestus* in theatre is constituted of verbal expressions in cooperation with differing physical gestures, and it is a base for a special social function where all participants share the same attitude. It can also mean an individual complex of gestures and expression, when that leads to certain actions. An expression has to include a social claim in order to become *gestic*.

The term *gestus* is derived from German word 'die Geste' (with roots in Latin) and can be linked to 'gesture', that is, movements to express a certain meaning. In Brechtian use the term has maintained its original form in all languages. It was inspired by Charlie Chaplin and his ability to express social types through silent physical movement and mime, and through *Verfremdung* it is linked with Brecht's acquaintance with Russian formalism.

In our poster we will present the definition of *gestus* as it has been expressed in the writings by Brecht and discuss its roots, context, connotations and applications in theatre and theatre research. In Brechtian thinking, *gestus* is primarily focused on the actor's work. In theatre, the concept can be applied in different ways, besides acting also into visual images and e.g. music. The applications also differ somehow when used in various sub-disciplines such as in the research of dance or music theatre productions. We would also like to pay attention to different systems of language and performance.

Even though the term is mostly connected to Brecht, we will bring out the interdisciplinary contexts by looking at the term in the connections with different research areas (literature, semiotics etc.). The poster will introduce different theories and methods which have been derived from the word 'die Geste'/'gesture', and refer to their use in disciplines and reception of art.

We will also handle shortly the position of the term *gestus* as a part of the university education: it is usually introduced already in the basic studies, but deeper analysis follows on higher levels and as it is linked with other methods and theories. The theoretical applications concern especially the doctoral studies.

The applications in performance analysis will be illustrated by photo samples from important Finnish theatre productions, and also possibly some video clips.

## **How "theoretical frame of reference" is being replaced by "knowledge basis" at Finnish Universities of Applied Sciences**

Finnish Universities of Applied Sciences (UAS) published in 2006 several recommendations to improve their thesis processes. The term “knowledge basis” (“tietoperusta” in Finnish) was introduced to replace the term “theoretical frame of reference” (“teoreettinen viitekehys” in Finnish) in the texts of theses. In my poster I discuss this recommendation as a phenomenon of knowledge use at Finnish UASs.

A possible route of the concept to UAS vocabulary can be tracked to the nursing education. In late 1980s, before Finnish UAS system was established, the term “knowledge basis” showed casual occurrences in various fields. A remarkable case in this context was by Engeström in his guidebook “Perustietoa opetuksesta” (1982). The term was borrowed by Hyttinen (1999), who emphasized it in her dissertation. After Hyttinen’s contribution the term was established around Finnish nursing education.

The next step was a straight-forward terminological substitution. “Knowledge basis” was declared a synonym of “theoretical frame of reference” in the recommendations mentioned before. No literary warrant was cited for this operation.

Today the term is used widely: about 4000 nominative and 8600 inflected occurrences can be found in a fulltext database containing theses published at Finnish UASs whereas “theoretical frame of reference” (nominative) occurs 8100 times.

Both terms can be used at UAS discourse communities without definition or references. They are considered common places. Students have much freedom to apply the term “knowledge basis” in various domains and contexts.

Both “knowledge basis” and “theoretical frame of reference” are metaphors, but function differently: “knowledge basis” stands for stability and concreteness whereas “theoretical framework” is a thoroughly abstract idea. A basis can’t exist indirectly and a framework necessarily exist detached from its referent.

To favor “knowledge basis” instead of “theoretical frame of reference” may diminish the students’ suspicion and anxiety against more conceptual than practical interests. By using the former term, it is possible to write a thesis without using the term “theory”.

The strategy discussed may increase the originality of UASs approaches when compared to conventional academic discourses. It may also decrease the compability between them because “knowledge basis” maintains a different system of meanings than “theoretical frame of reference” does. The “knowledge” dimension appears more general and trustworthy than the semantic features present in “theoretical”. The “basis” stands for originality and stability that “frame of reference” lacks. A pair of isotopies (knowledge vs. theory / basis vs. frame) appears in the setting.

However, instead of recommendations given without proper argumentation and literacy warrant, the Universities of Applied Sciences should approach their concepts of knowledge more broadly and thoroughly. Now the responsibility for making them more visible seems to be upon individuals, sometimes quite provocative authors and small projects.

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### **Languages cooperation across philosophical texts – TheofPhilo, a multilingual thesaurus**

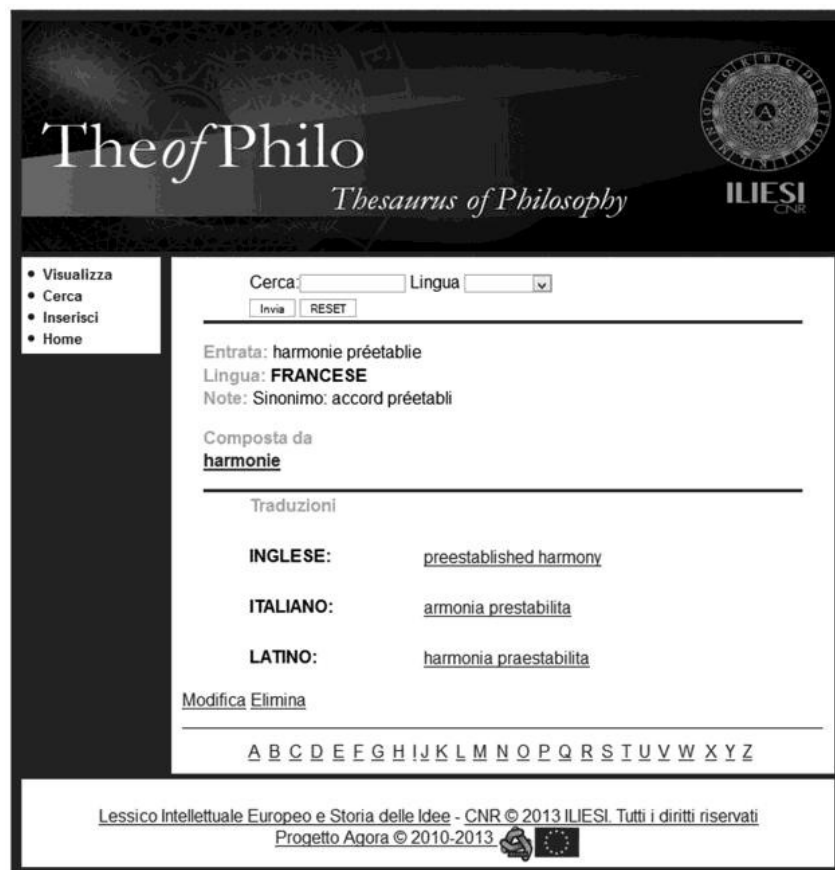
Our poster aims at presenting TheofPhilo-*Thesaurus of Philosophy*, a prototype of a digital multilingual thesaurus in the field of philosophy. TheofPhilo is a concept-based collection of terms built on the basis of philosophical texts and dictionaries. Its purpose is to test the potentialities offered by the interaction between digital tools and infrastructures (i.e. digital archives and libraries) and the tradition of historical and lexicological studies.

This prototype has been developed at the *Istituto per il Lessico Intellettuale Europeo e Storia delle Idee* (<http://www.iliesi.cnr.it>) characterized by 50 years of expertise in these fields, and it has been conceived in the frame of the European project AGORA- *Scholarly Open Access Research in European Philosophy* (<http://www.project-agora.org>).

The work on TheofPhilo is deeply interdisciplinary, it implies in fact the cooperation of various experts (i.e. History, History of Philosophy, Linguistics, Computer Science). In its first phase of test TheofPhilo has been used for semantic enrichment and information retrieval, and has been applied to ILIESI's digital archives, a large collection of open access philosophical texts from ancient Greek until Enlightenment ([http://www.iliesi.cnr.it/attivita.php?tp=a\\_d](http://www.iliesi.cnr.it/attivita.php?tp=a_d)). The plurality of languages coexisting in these archives lead us to design a multilingual thesaurus currently consisting of Latin, Greek, Italian, French, and English, but we are planning to include soon other languages.

This thesaurus is part of a larger architecture, including a philosophical ontology for the representation of the contents published in the ILIESI' archives. At the present time this ontology is structured according to four categories (*Persons; Relevant Concepts; Relevant Subjects; Sources*) and the related sub-categories. TheofPhilo, in particular, populates and structures the sub-category of the *Philosophical Subjects*, which is included within the category of *Relevant Concepts*. The set of items of the thesaurus consists of nouns, adjectives, verbs and adverbs, both monorhematic and multiword expressions, connected by interlinguistic equivalence relation, intralinguistic semantic relations (synonymy, antonymy, hyperonymy, hyponymy) and cross-POS relation. In the annexed figures, for example, the French multiword expression 'harmonie préétablie' is shown: in TheofPhilo it occurs as an autonomous entry (fig.1) as well as related to its component terms (fig.

2). The net of equivalences and interconnections is not always so plain, but it often reveals the complex and problematic interchange between cultures and languages in the history of philosophical thought. Therefore, in order to manage this complexity, which emerges also from the structure of the ontology, we first built a database using MySQL technology and now we are planning to “migrate” it to Resource Description Framework (RDF). To this aim, we are considering to use Pundit (<http://thepund.it>), a semantic web annotator conceived in the context of the Semantic Web technologies for encoding, managing and enriching digital objects. TheofPhilo is for its nature an interdisciplinary and powerful tool. It will enable scholars, students, teachers and other interested users to navigate through a multilingual archive and to make queries by using only one language. Furthermore, the tool could be considered in it-self as a large corpus of philosophical interweaved terms that can be studied applying both linguistic and historical-philosophical approaches.



**Fig. 1**





**Fig. 2**

### **List of lexica and dictionaries used for building TheofPhilo**

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### **Growing towards machine-processability – preliminary ontology model for botanical terminology**

The backbone of biodiversity research is based on species identification where species are separated from each other using detailed descriptions of morphological structures. Terms that name and describe the structures of plants come originally from Latin or Greek (e.g. *pollen*), and they are typically loan words in the other languages (in French *pollen*, Italian *polline*, Spanish *polen*, Romanian *polenul*, Swedish *pollen*, Norwegian *pollen*). However, in Finnish, these concepts often have vernacular equivalents that have mainly formed in the 19th century (*siitepöly*). This does not, however, mean that the terms are easy to understand, because they have very specific meanings within a specialized field.

It is commonly thought that the scientific terminology is exact and unambiguous. However, there can be multiple overlapping terms inside the same domain, which causes confusion: one term can refer to several concepts (e.g. the term *labellum* has several meanings in biology) and conversely, the same concept might be referred to using many different designations of the same language (e.g. in botany *amplexicaul* = *clasping* = *perfoliate* ‘of a leaf where the base clasps the stem’).

An increasing number of digital sources are available, and the information needs to be indexed, searched and processed. Experts might understand the meaning of a term on the basis of context, but computers require unique identifiers and a data model for processing semantics. An ontology describes concepts and their relations in a machine-understandable way, which provides a solution for identifying the terms precisely. In ontology, URIs are used to refer to concepts instead of a

designation. RDF (Resource Description Framework Schema) is used for the data model, which consists of eight classes and 32 properties.

We present a preliminary model for botanical terms describing the morphology of vascular plants. The Bank of Finnish Terminology in Arts and Sciences contains approximately 1100 concepts of plant morphology, but the ontology does not yet cover all the data. The ontology also contains information about word class, term type and morphological structure of designations.

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### **Description of synonyms in a national terminological database**

The concept-oriented terminology database presents all relevant data associated with a given term in one terminological record. Terminological synonyms that started to be accepted and studied are no exception of this rule. However, they can be analysed and treated differently. The Slovak Terminology Database represents a modification of the concept-oriented trend as far as terminological synonyms are concerned. The poster will focus on the typology and description of synonyms included in this database by means of linguistic, conceptual and socio-terminological information. More attention will be paid to a specific terminology project focusing on neologisms in the field of marketing which resulted in gathering an extensive group of potential synonyms. Therefore, their treatment required a thorough analysis, based on corpus evidence as well as expertise of domain specialists, in order to distinguish quasi-synonyms and variants from synonyms acceptable for the Slovak Terminology Database. Due to terminology dynamics, however, this profusion of synonymous terms will have to be reanalysed and perhaps reassessed within a short period of time.

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## **Henrik Nilsson**

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### **Terminology trus(s)t – structuring terminology as open data**

The poster will describe the project “Fackverket 3.0” (translated into English as “Truss 3.0”) which has as its main aim to radically enhance the use of linked open terminologies by co-ordinating and further developing existing resources and tools. As of 2014, there are many initiatives to enhance access to open data, to link open data (creating LOD), and to make it easier for application developers to use basic platforms, metadata and data. But in order for different technologies and worlds to co-exist and work together, certain supports need to be in place.

In building, a “truss” can be defined as a ‘braced triangulated frame designed to act as a beam (ISO 6707-1), and the project title is a metaphor for the intended resulting functions of the project, a system which can support an infrastructure for publication and re-use of existing terminology. For different worlds to understand each other, and for developers to easier build products – for the whole area of national authorities or the whole open data community – common terminologies, term structures, authority glossaries must exist.

In library science, the term “authority file” is used to denote a standardized pre- established listing of e.g. proper names, subject headings which should be used in indexes etc. Already, there are several such lists which can be used as value sets in various contexts, and which are available as open data in formats that are easily reusable. One of our questions concerns whether long-term, solid terminology (which is already normally more normative in nature, than e.g. proper names, but as such also perhaps more debatable) could become authority files, and if so, in what ways could they be used?

The project is funded by a government, and three partners are involved. The project will enhance the basic structures for terminologies through semantic resources on the internet, and also address the issue of long term maintenance of semantic terminology structures. Three national use cases will be presented: a termbank from a national authority, a defining vocabulary and a publication from a Ministry for Foreign Affairs, presenting names, titles and geographical names in several languages). Furthermore, the project metaterminology will be analysed and a small glossary presented.

The poster will present the project and discuss issues related to the project and to the more general issues related to terminology structures and uses on the semantic web and possible problems related to turning normative terminology into authority lists.

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## **Same or not? Synonymy and polysemy in The Bank of Finnish Terminology in Arts and Sciences**

Synonymy and polysemy are a general phenomenon in arts and sciences – there are often many competing terms for the same concept, and the same term is used as a designation for (slightly) different concepts. Superficially the problems are visible as synonymy and polysemy on the linguistic level but the reasons are deeper on the conceptual level. Development of science is based on challenging and reorganizing the existing knowledge and creating new knowledge. Different researchers, theories, and disciplines have their own concept systems and own terminology. Even the same researcher varies his/her own concepts and terms. Terms migrate from one concept to another and are adapted as designations for similar or totally different concepts. It is challenging to distinguish real synonymy from superficial synonyms and real polysemy from those cases where the terms refer to the same concept after all.

Our poster presents a plan for a part of a project that deals with improving the quality of the Bank of Finnish Terminology in Arts and Sciences. Our task is to investigate relations between terms and concepts in the term bank and to compile an evaluation and analysis method for the terminology work. The results can be utilized by those who are analyzing terms and concepts related to their own research in order to register them in the term bank. Furthermore, the results can be used when developing tools for automatic synonymy and polysemy recognition for the term bank. We will focus here mainly on synonymy and polysemy, but in our project, also other relations will be dealt with since they have an important role in the analysis. With “term” we refer to the linguistic expressions i.e. verbal designations of concepts in special subject fields (ISO 1087). Our approach is basically terminological but we rely also on semantic theories dealing with synonymy and polysemy in order to get a more comprehensive picture of these phenomena.

Term banks and printed glossaries have traditionally been regarded as normative tools. Also the



Bank of Finnish Terminology in Arts and Sciences gives an opportunity to discuss and agree on common definitions for the concepts and terms. However, the term bank is not meant only for the terminology of carefully selected researchers, but more widely for the scholarly communities of all disciplines. This means that plenty of synonymy and polysemy can and will be detected among the terms “deposited” in the term bank. When new material is entered into the term bank, different concept systems from same or different fields meet each other. Existing terms and concepts have to be examined and if the concept is new, a new concept page has to be created. In addition to the concept pages, the term bank has a page for each linguistic expression that is given as a term for one or more concepts in the term bank. This page covers grammar and other linguistic information as well as functions as a disambiguation page linking to the concept pages.

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Humak University of Applied Sciences

**Leena Savolainen, Päivi Mäntylä**

The Finnish Association of the Deaf (FAD)

### **SignWiki – Crowdsourcing the terminology work of Finnish Sign Language**

SignWiki is a collective online dictionary that was created to provide an open source lexicon for all users of Finnish Sign Language (FinSL). Besides the core vocabulary, the lexicon of FinSL is non-standardized and there is a lot of idiolectal variation in it. That is partly due to its productive nature: classifier and other depictive constructions are used constantly to build up new signs. The FinSL SignWiki site was launched in September 2013 and its maintenance has been carried out in collaboration between the Finnish Association of the Deaf and Humak University of Applied Sciences as part of the Corpus and SignWiki Project (2013–15). The project has been mainly funded by the Kone Foundation.

FinSL emerged and was widely used in educational settings in the 19th century, after which its diaspora started: it was banned from schools for the deaf until the late 1970s. Along with linguistic research, however, that commenced in the 1980s the language regained its status and prestige. In the 1990s also special academic programmes (e.g. in pedagogy and sign linguistics) were designed for native sign language users from which also the standardization of the academic lexicon in these areas has benefitted.

Despite these programmes there have been only few native sign language users working as teachers in schools for the deaf. This is due to the utmost small population of native users of FinSL, being around 5000 people. Most teachers that have cultivated sign language in educational settings have been, and at present still are, second language users of FinSL; teaching is also mediated in Finnish by using SL interpreters.

Because of the diaspora and without native users of SL as teachers in schools no standardization process has been able to take place in any school subjects. Enterprises which deliver sign language interpreting services have, however, collected vocabulary used by their deaf clients or signs that were created with clients in the interpreting process. These digital collections of SL lexicon were meant for internal use only and are not open for other FinSL users.

Nevertheless, FinSL has throughout its history been cultivated and “naturally standardized” within certain areas of expertise where deaf people have been interacting with each other for longer periods of time, e.g. in sports, card playing and carpentry, or even for generations, as within book printing until the 1980s. This lexicon has been collected for decades by the students of SL in the (applied) universities, and part of these collections have now also been included in SignWiki (see Figure 1).

In our presentation we will discuss the various crowdsourcing methods that have been used in SignWiki work, some of which have emerged even spontaneously (e.g. Facebook groups). The main target of the work has been to document the existing lexicon, not to standardize it. That is in line with the policy of the Board for the Sign Languages of Finland, too. In September 2015 there are approximately 3 700 entries and 5 100 signs on the FinSL SignWiki site, signed by 45 language users.

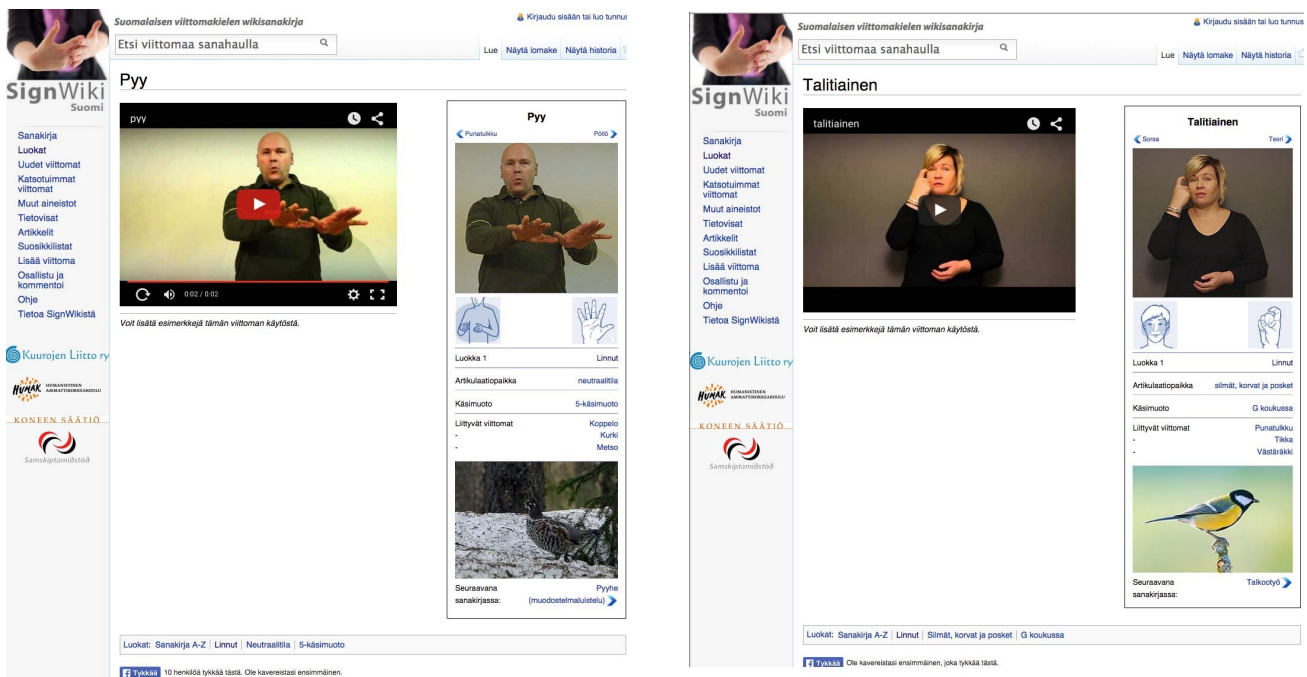


Figure 1. Two examples of entries in the SignWiki site of FinSL.

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SignWiki site of Finnish Sign Language (Suomalaisen viittomakielen wikisanakirja)

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**Botanical and mycological terms for the Bank of Finnish Terminology in Arts and Sciences**

The Bank of Finnish Terminology in Arts and Sciences (BFT) contains 2681 botanical and 588 mycological terms (7.9.2015) in the terminological database. The scope of terms in the various botanical and mycological disciplines is fairly uneven, the plant morphological terms being the most comprehensive compilation. Especially many Finnish plant morphological terms are old and well established, but new Finnish terms are still constantly innovated. In comprehensive and upper academic schools and even in spare time activities (e.g. Facebook groups, plant and fungal excursions, learned and other societies, museum exhibitions) proper and incisive native terms are greatly needed. During the past few years several new text- and other nonfiction books have been published (and more to come) with very relevant biological glossaries for both the scientists and general public. Many terms from these glossaries are already incorporated into the BFT. Both authors of this paper have been together and separately involved in activities where new Finnish terms have been created.

One essential feature of biological sciences is that they are developing very fast, new concepts and terms are emerging, and the old ones may have to be reformulated, reclassified or simply discarded. It is challenging for any expert in these fields to try to stay the pace of this development. Many definitions and their explanations require quite a thorough knowledge from the expert who most likely is a real expert on only a very narrow field of biology. The BFT offers some remedy to these problems with the applied open science policy.

The process of experts' terminological work is versatile and may include all or some of the following steps: 1) creation of a new term web page, 2) writing a concise definition for the term, 3) writing explanation that contains often crucial information about the use of the term, 4) finding equivalents in other languages, 5) finding and categorizing related concepts, 6) adding literature references, 7) adding term classes, 8) marking Wiki-links.

Some examples of experts' terminological work for the BFT will be presented. This involves new Finnish terms like *arkeoni* (archaeon, actually a microbiological term), *kotelopussi* (chasmothecium), *pintasienijuuri* (ectomycorrhiza) and *ampuitiö* (ballistospore). It is very important to get new native terms into the terminological database since BFT is one medium to raise awareness of the existence and correct use of terms both in education and more commonly.

Day-to-day terminological work also means that the expert must face various kinds of problems. Even categorizing the related concepts may be difficult for a non-linguist expert. There may be competing biological classifications of terms which could be interpreted differently for the concept categorizing. Categorizing a simple thing like a scar on or a hole in an anatomical structure may give some headache to the expert. Rare terms like *strofioli* or *musiform* are difficult to find from any dictionary, either standard, Latin, botanical or mycological. Some concepts are confusing or ambiguous like *surculicolous infection*, *elaiosomi* or the leaf margin *lobed*. One difficult problem is also caused by the not-so-clear or missing equivalents in other languages.